



BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Folkestone

During the Year 1910,

BY

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (CAMB.),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

**To which is appended the Annual Report of
the Inspector of Nuisances for the Year
1910.**

FOLKESTONE :

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1911.

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1910.

DISTRICT	-	-	-	-	-	Folkestone Urban District.
AREA	-	-	-	-	-	2,321 Acres.
RATEABLE VALUE	-	-	-	-	-	£258,157
POPULATION (estimated to middle of 1910)	-	-				36,630
DENSITY OF POPULATION	-	-	-			15·7 persons per acre:
BIRTH RATE	-	-	-	-	-	16·1 per 1,000
DEATH RATE	-	-	-	-	-	9·8 „
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE						60·8 per 1,000 births registered:
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	-	-	-	-	-	·5 per 1,000
DIARRHŒA DEATH RATE	-	-	-	-	-	·1 „
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	-	-	-	-	-	1·0 „
TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	-	-				92



Borough of Folkestone.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOLKESTONE.

JANUARY, 1911.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary and
Hospitals Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1910.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.—Folkestone is essentially a seaside resort on the south coast of Kent, overlooking the Straits of Dover. The town is built up on the cliffs, which have a south aspect, and is intersected by a valley which runs up in a north-westerly direction from the harbour towards the range of chalk downs which protect it to the north. The old portion of the town lies in this valley, and on the slopes on either side. This valley forms roughly the boundary between the West and East Wards as far as the South Eastern and Chatham Rail-

way Embankment. The railway running East and West divides these two wards from the North Ward, which extends from the railway to the range of hills behind, and together with the West Ward is contiguous with the Cheriton and Sandgate Districts to the west. To the east it is bounded by the parish of Capel.

Geological Formation, &c.—The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the "Folkestone beds," the upper-most member of the lower green sand. These beds are about 90ft. in thickness; they consist of light fawn coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous lime stone and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the "Sandgate beds" visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the "Sandgate beds" with the debris. These formations dip gently to the north-east, and about half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town the gault comes on above the "Folkestone beds." This is a stiff bluish clay, 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half a mile in breadth, all along the base of the hills. It appears in section in the cliffs to the east of the harbour over-lying the "Folkestone beds" and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the "Chloritic marl" which forms the base of the chalk.

This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local representative of the Upper Green Sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of the formation are present.

Occupations of Inhabitants, &c.—The Port of Folkestone, which next to Dover is the nearest to the French coast, is in communication by steamboat service with Boulogne. Besides a considerable fishing industry, there is a coastwise trade, and also an oversea trade from the French and Baltic Ports.

There is a considerable residential population, but the main asset of the town is its claim as a health resort, and in consequence there are numerous hotels and lodging houses which give a considerable amount of employment, especially during the summer months. The only local industry is the building trade. There are also a number of private schools for boys and girls which cause a preponderance in the 9-16 years of age period.

House Accommodation.—The residential portions of the town consist of a good class of house laid out with a considerable amount of open space, such as public gardens and squares, but on account of high ground rents there are few houses standing in their own grounds.

In the more recently built parts the streets are wide, but in the old town they are narrow and tortuous.

In those districts occupied by the artizan's class of houses, there is a disposition to crowd houses

upon the building sites; every inch allowed by the Building Bye-laws is made use of. More than that, in a recently developed district, houses newly erected under the Bye-laws have been permitted to be built with less area about them than is required by such Bye-laws, and further, since the erection of these houses additional outbuildings have been erected on such reduced area, and such erections are also permitted to remain even after inspection by the Corporation.

The Building Bye-law No. 48, which excludes new houses erected in streets existing before 1855, should be altered so that it may apply to old streets for Sanitary purposes.

There is a lack of small houses of the four-roomed type that can be let at a reasonable rent. The consequence is rooms are sub-let, causing a certain amount of overcrowding, in order to control which constant supervision is required.

A considerable amount of work has in recent years been done towards keeping the surroundings of houses in a cleanly condition, and on the whole the district may be considered well cared for in this respect, but naturally there are wide differences depending on the habits of the various tenants, and houses in the same street will vary, both inside and out, according to the care bestowed upon them by the respective inmates.

The supervision over the erection of the new houses is entrusted to the Building Inspector, who is responsible for the buildings conforming to the Bye-laws.

Action has been taken under the Housing and Town Planning Act for the closure of four houses, viz.: Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, Norris Place, Mill Bay. These houses have been closed as unfit for human habitation, and notice has been served upon the owners for the demolition of the same. Five other houses, viz.: 6, Clout's Alley, Radnor Street, 3, Windmill Cottages, Charlotte Street, 13a, East Street, 35, Fenchurch Street, and 1, Beach Street Alley, have been inspected and reported upon as unfit for human habitation, and the necessary action is being taken in reference thereto.

In addition, two houses, Nos. 52 and 54, The Bayle, have been voluntarily pulled down by the owners, who have submitted plans for the erection of two cottages to be built on the same site. These plans have been approved by the Highways and Buildings Committee.

Water Supply.—With the exception of some 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Water Works Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well (130 feet) in the chalk situated at Standen in the Alkham Valley, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east of the town. There is also a deep well (90 feet) in the lower greensand at the Shearway Works, situated at the foot of the hills, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the north-west of the town, and close to the reservoirs. These two wells yield on an average 800,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons respectively per diem. A further supply of some 300,000 gallons is derived from a tunnel in the chalk escarpment immediately behind the reservoirs.

A third deep well (about 185 feet) exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, about one mile to the N.E. of that at Standen, the yield from which is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are ready laid for future use.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number, and concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons. Into these the water from the above-mentioned wells is pumped, and is distributed through the mains, to the various parts of the district by the force of gravity.

The supply is constant throughout, and no complaints have reached me as to quantity or quality.

I enclose a copy of the chemical analysis made by Mr. Sidney Harvey, of Canterbury, Analyst for the Folkestone Waterworks Company.

[COPY.]

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,
Watling Chambers,
Canterbury.

11th October, 1910.

Water Analysis—Folio 15266.

The Folkestone Water Company.

Sample marked as below.

Received this day.

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

Description or Number of Sample	Tap off supply main.
Appearance	Clear.
Colour	Green-blue.

Smell	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides	1·82
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0·24
Ammonia	None.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0008
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0·038
Hardness before boiling (total)	18·6
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	2·4
Total Solid Matter	23·81
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	} Slight and unimportant.

Remarks.—The above results are satisfactory throughout, and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

(Signed) SIDNEY HARVEY,
Public Analyst, Borough of Folkestone.

Milk Supply.—About 75 per cent. of the supply is imported from outside the district. This, together with that which is supplied from the Cowsheds within the district, is subjected to constant supervision, and samples are taken at frequent intervals to ensure a wholesome and pure supply. Out of 48 samples taken, one was adulterated with 6 per cent. of water, and two were found to be deficient in fat.

Out of 51 samples 5 were found to be adulterated, 2 being found to contain an added preservative, viz., formaldehyde.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been regularly inspected, and special attention has been paid to the latter, on account of the unsatisfactory practise of many of the small class of these premises being used for the sale of other articles, often of a character which would be liable to contaminate milk; either from effluvia or by attracting flies. The use of gauze or butter muslin as a covering to vessels containing milk is insisted on, and the danger pointed out of allowing this objectionable practice to continue. There are 17 Dairies, 5 Cowsheds, and 49 purveyors of milk. The more recent dairies are well installed and provided with cooling apparatus. In two out of the five cowsheds cooling is carried out before the milk is despatched. The supply coming in from surrounding district, which is the major portion, is subject to constant supervision, samples being taken to ensure a wholesome and pure supply. This constant supervision is much needed, as some of the cowsheds, from which the milk is derived, and the methods or conveniences for cleaning utensils, or watering the cows, cooling the milk, and care for the cleanliness of milkers and their methods, are not as satisfactory as could be desired. Greater care requires to be exercised by retailers to ensure that the whole of their supply is derived from premises the surroundings of which, and the methods of procuring and dealing with the milk, are above suspicion, for it is not uncommon to find a certain amount of retailer's supply is derived from premises which are quite satisfactory, but this is supplemented in times of great demand by milk derived from some small cowsheds where the reverse is the case.

Tuberculous Milk.—In addition to the above-mentioned 48 samples, others to the number of 51 have been submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination to determine the presence of tubercular infection or morbid condition of the milk. In no incidence was the tubercle discovered.

In seven instances evidence of an excess of leucocytes was demonstrated, and in only one instance was pus discovered which contained streptococci of the mastitis bovine type. Intimation in the latter case was sent to the cowkeeper from where the supply originated, pointing out the unsatisfactory condition of the milk.

Administration in regard to Milk.—The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885 is in force; also Regulations under Section 13 of such Act.

Other Foods.—The following articles of food were found unsatisfactory and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

656lbs. of beef.

3 cases of lemon soles, weighing 672lbs.

8 boxes of plaice, weighing 1,972lbs.

6lbs. of suet.

9lbs. of kidneys.

All of which were destroyed with the consent of the owners.

Meat Inspection.—The Inspector of Nuisances, who holds also a special Certificate in Meat Inspection, devotes as much time as possible to the duties, but considering the number of animals killed in the various slaughterhouses, which are seven in num-

ber, and situated in different parts of the town, he cannot always be present at times of slaughtering. The weekly average of beasts, sheep, calves, and pigs killed is 239. Carcases exposed in the butchers' shops are from time to time examined. In addition to this a considerable amount of time is devoted to the inspection of foreign meat arriving from the Continent at the Port in compliance with the Foreign Meat and Unsound Food Regulations. As this inspection has to be carried out wholly at night, assistance has been recommended, and an assistant inspector, holding a special certificate for meat inspection, is to be appointed, who will undertake this work, and also be available for inspection of meat of local origin. Four carcasses of pigs inspected at butchers' shops were found to be tuberculous, in each case the carcase was seized and destroyed. The Sanitary Authority, to whom the cases were reported, ordered caution notices to be sent to the owners.

Under the Unsound Food Regulations, 283 carcasses of pigs were found to be tuberculous, and these were surrendered by the Agent and destroyed, as were the above, in the Refuse Destructor. In addition to this tuberculous meat, 4cwt. of chitterlings, 4½lbs. of pigs' plucks, 15lbs. of pigs' livers, and ½lb. of other matter, was seized and destroyed, on account of parasitic disease or unwholesome condition.

Large quantities of pork killed outside the Borough are brought into the butchers' shops in the town. In the course of the meat inspection certain carcasses have been found with the submaxillary

glands removed, although showing no other signs of deposits in other glands; this would only have been done with a view to concealing an abnormal condition of the gland, and there is apparently no power by which such cases can be dealt with, although in the case of foreign meat the regulations provide for this contingency by refusing carcases so mutilated permission to land. From the foregoing it is very evident that opportunities exist for the disposal of diseased meat that would escape the Inspector's attention.

The remedy is the establishment of a Public Abattoir, where all slaughtering could be carried out under the supervision of a properly qualified Inspector. All meat killed outside should also be deposited for inspection in the same building. No carcase should be allowed to be removed except such as has been stamped or marked as having been passed by the Inspector.

The slaughter-houses, six of which are registered, and 1 licensed yearly, are mostly situated in the old parts of the town in crowded areas, which render them objectionable from hygienic, as well as from a humane point of view. With one exception they are antiquated erections which require constant attention in order to keep them up to the requirements of the bye-laws. Here again the need of an Abattoir is evident, but until private owners can be induced to use it it cannot be expected to pay, and at the present time it is not possible to compel them to do so.

Action under Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—The following samples have been taken under this Act:—

Milk	...	...	...	51
Lard	...	...	...	12
Butter	...	...	...	12
Margarine	...	...	...	3
Cheese	...	...	...	3
Mustard	...	...	...	2
Whisky	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream	...	...	...	1
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	1
Lobster	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	1
Flour	...	...	...	3
Rice	...	...	...	2
White Pepper	...	...	...	1

 95

The samples found to be adulterated were:—

Milk.—Two of which were deficient in fat to the amount of 30 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively. A conviction was obtained in the case of the third, which contained added water to the extent of 8 per cent. In the other two cases a caution was administered to the vendors, who were brought before the Sanitary Committee.

Butter.—One sample of which contained 1.09 per cent. excess of water.

Margarine.—One sample contained 1.18 per cent. excess of water.

Whiskey.—One sample contained 6 per cent. of added water.

Cheese.—One sample of gorgonzola contained an excess of rind of improper composition. The explanation of the vendors was accepted by the Sanitary Committee.

No proceedings were taken in these last four cases.

Nuisances.—These are dealt with by intimation notices for their abatement, also by interviews with the owners or persons concerned. In general this proceeding is found sufficient for the abatement. In some cases it is found necessary to follow these notices up with a legal notice. Out of 563 cases of nuisances reported it was found necessary to serve 89 intimation notices, 87 of which required the extra pressure of a legal notice. Details of the above are furnished in the Inspector's Report.

The pond in the rear of Linden Crescent is gradually being filled in, steps being taken to prevent objectionable matter being thrown by having the site fenced off.

I have received complaints of the recurrence of a nuisance that is caused by the accumulation of manure and rubbish heaps deposited in the market gardens at the West end of the town. These complaints were attended to and the refuse removed, but the necessity for more supervision over these gardens is very evident, as the deposit of strong manure in the vicinity of houses is most objectionable to the tenants, and any accumulation of manure or refuse is a favourable breeding ground for flies, which become a means for the carriage of infection.

Destruction of Rats.—In consequence of the memorandum on Plague issued by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, dated November, 1910, I recommended that the destruction of rats be undertaken in a systematic and persistent manner. The Council thereupon gave instructions for this to be carried out, and the Borough Engineer was entrusted with the plan of campaign, and carrying it on by such means as he deemed advisable. A commencement was made on December 19th and continued till December 23rd, during which period 25 visits were made to localities that had been baited. The means used during this period was the Liverpool virus. As the period was necessarily short on account of having to make other arrangements as regards the man employed to visit, no definite conclusion could be arrived at. Since then, however, I am informed the results have been highly satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Sewer Outfall.—The condition of the sewer outfall remains practically in the same state as referred to in my last annual report. The plans have been approved by the Local Government Board, who have granted permission for the Council to obtain a loan to carry out their plans, which comprise the extension in an eastward direction to a point in deep water off Copt Point.

Condition of the Sewers.—By the extension of the sewers in the Canterbury Road from Athelstan Road to Walton Farm, which is in contemplation, some of the few remaining houses using cesspools will be

connected up with the main sewerage system. This with additional drainage works in Canterbury Road from the Black Bull level to James Street, and also the relaying the sewer behind Castle Hill Avenue from Bouverie Road West, and the sewer in Alexandra Street, are being provided for in the estimates. This is a step in the right direction, as during this year only a certain amount of repairs to sewers were carried out.

Condition of Sewers and House Drains.—Recently assistance has been granted the Borough Surveyor to enable him to proceed to obtain the necessary information as to the position of the sewers under-mentioned:—Cheriton Road (Buzan's Gardens to Guildhall Street), Radnor Park West, Radnor Park Avenue, Wiltie Gardens, Radnor Park Crescent, Victoria Road (Radnor Park), Kingsnorth Gardens, Brockman Road, Coolinge Road (part), Walton Road, Dover Road (parts), Thanet Gardens, Alexandra Gardens, Boscombe Road, Bournemouth Gardens, Bouverie Place, Bouverie Square, Bradstone Avenue, Charlotte Street (part), Cheriton Gardens and Place, Copthall Gardens, Darby Place, Darby Road, Darlington Street, East Cliff, East Street, Guildhall Street, Harvey Street, High Street (part of), Linden Crescent, North Street, Oxford Terrace, Park Street, Radnor Bridge Road, Rendezvous Street, Trinity Gardens, Victoria Grove.

Particulars are also required of the Low Level main sewer.

The Condition of House Drains.—The drains of all new buildings are required to be laid according to the

Building Bye-laws, which also require that they should be water tight. They are tested and examined by the Building Inspector before being passed. As regards the older houses these are being examined year by year and much improvement has been effected in this direction. Recently, however, we have been practically precluded from employing the water tests, which I consider is the only reliable test for revealing defects. It is recommended that only the smoke test or the coloured water test should be employed, both of which give only negative results. Every drain is liable through accident or carelessness to become blocked, and thus to undergo the water test, which, if the drain is faultily constructed, or has weak and defective joints, at once finds out these weak spots and does by natural process what is claimed we do by artificially applying the water test. Therefore I cannot see the use of precluding the water test as artificially applied, and I am of opinion this matter ought to be reconsidered.

Method of Disposal of Sewage.—With the exception of some half-a-dozen houses lying on the outskirts of the town, this is effected by means of water carriage discharging the sewage untreated directly into the sea.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.—This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected in covered carts from all premises at least three times a week, and from the busiest parts of the town and large hotels more frequently. All refuse is now disposed of in the Destructor, which has been working satisfactorily.

Occasional complaints as to smoke and smell from the Destructor have been received. These occurred in the late summer, when excessive amount of wet vegetable matter formed part of the refuse burnt, and by reason of the use of gas fires a reduced quantity of cinders had to be dealt with. The complaints have not been constant and only over short periods. The defects were quickly remedied.

Offensive Trades.—No offensive trade is carried on in the district.

Bye-laws as to Common Lodging Houses.—These Bye-laws were allowed in 1889. There are four of these houses in the town, and application has been received during the year for the registration of a fifth. The registration has been withheld pending an undertaking being given that the top floor be not used for human habitation. Notices have been served to all these houses, requiring them to comply with Section 74 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as regards provision of separate sanitary accommodation for persons of each sex.

These provisions have now been carried into effect.

SCHOOLS.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the various public elementary schools, which are eleven in number, has received considerable attention.

Lavatory Accommodation.—This is not sufficiently recognised as a means for enforcing cleanliness amongst the children, and more advantage might be

taken of the accommodation afforded, which is however in some cases very inadequate.

Further improvement in the lighting by increased window spaces has been effected at the North Council Boys', and the Infants' Department at Christ Church. The reconstruction at St. Mary's Boys' School has greatly improved the natural light there. The artificial light has been improved at the Dover Road, Sidney Street, and North Council Schools, but is not yet completed. The water supply is in all cases drawn from the public supply, in most cases direct from the main. Besides the drinking fountain with rising jets at the Girls' and Infants' Department of the North Council School, I see the Managers have recently introduced a fountain of similar type at St. Mary's Boys' School.

The floors in class rooms, corridors, and staircases, throughout the Schools, have been treated with a dust preventing preparation, which has given very satisfactory results.

More care is evident in ventilation, and providing proper position as regards light and position when seated. The evils arising from children sitting at desks not suited to them has been pointed out, and the advice is, I am pleased to say, being acted upon, as this is borne in mind when ordering new desks.

Closures of Public Elementary Schools by Orders of the Sanitary Authority, during 1910, for Measles.

Dover Road Council Infants', Class II, 6 days, Oct. 23rd to Oct. 29th.

Dover Road Council Infants', Class III, 7 days, Nov. 8th to Nov. 14th.

Sidney Street Council Infants', Class III, 6 days,
Nov. 6th to Nov. 12th.

Sidney Street Council Infants', Class V., 7 days,
Nov. 26th to Dec. 2nd.

Sidney Street Council Infants', all classes, 5 days,
Nov. 28th to Dec. 2nd.

St. Mary's Infants', all classes, 7 days, July 18th
to July 25th.

St. Mary's Infants', all classes, 5 days, Sept. 26th
to Sept. 30th.

St. Mary's Infants', all classes, 5 days, Oct. 13th
to Oct. 17th.

St. Peter's, Infants', all classes, 6 days, Oct. 30th
to Nov. 5th.

St. Peter's Infants', all classes, 7 days, Nov. 26th
to Dec. 3rd.

St. Eanswyth's Infants', all classes, 7 days, Nov.
19th to Nov. 26th.

Wesleyan Infants', all classes, 7 days, Oct. 15th
to Oct. 22nd.

Arrangements for the Medical Inspection of School

Children.—The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the School Medical Officer, and carries out the statutory duties for School Medical Inspection. A School Nurse has been appointed this year, and commenced her duties on September 1st, which, in addition to being present at the medical inspections, consists in visiting cases of illness reported as infectious diseases, in visiting the houses of children who are excluded on account of illness, and also for the purpose of "following

up" those who have been recommended for treatment at the time of the medical inspections.

Action Taken for Preventing the Spread of Infectious

Disease.—As School Medical Officer information is available through the Managers, Teachers, and Attendance Officers, of the occurrence of infectious disease among the scholars. If no medical man is in attendance the case is visited by the School Nurse, who reports the nature of the case. An exclusion notice is sent to the teacher of the school which the child attends, and if the disease is not notifiable, a card is sent to the parents giving general information of the disease, and instructions as to keeping the child at home, and notifying the teachers of any further cases. On the occurrence of measles in a school, these cards are at once sent to the parents of all the children in the infants' department.

Methods of Dealing with Infectious Disease.—The Infectious Diseases Notification Act adopted in 1890, and the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act adopted in 1896, are in force in the Borough.

Smallpox Hospital.—Provision is made for the isolation of Smallpox at the Smallpox Hospital. This building, which is situated at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about half a mile N.E. of the town, is a wooden structure containing two wards, and is capable of accommodating four patients and two nurses. There is sufficient space for the erection of further pavilions if necessary. A serious defect, however, is want of proper fence surrounding the grounds; also the water supply is very defective.

No water is laid on, and there are only two small cisterns which have to be replenished by carting water from a considerable distance.

No cases have been admitted during the year.

Sanatorium.—Provision for the accommodation and isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric patients is provided in this institution, which stands enclosed by an iron fence, on $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, on the eastern boundary of the town. The building consists of an administrative block, 3 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with Thresh's steam disinfecter, boiler house, and carriage lodge. The old administrative building is now used as an observation block,* and contains three single bedded wards.

Three diseases can be treated concurrently in this hospital, viz., Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever. The accommodation is as follows:—

Scarlet Fever Block ...	...	14 beds
Diphtheria Block ...	...	20 beds
Enteric Block ...	...	12 beds
Observation Block ...	...	3 beds

49

This number is sufficient for the needs of the town and Sandgate, with whose Council an Agreement exists for taking the above diseases from that district, a charge being made of £2 2s. a week for each patient.

The Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, 2 Staff Nurses, and 7 Probationers, 2 Ward Maids, 1

Laundry Maid, Cook, 2 Domestic Maids, Porter and Wife.

I wish again to record my satisfaction with the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, and the excellent condition maintained in the whole establishment.

Cases during the Year.—During the year the following cases were admitted from your district:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	32
Diphtheria	...	...	...	19
Enteric	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	1
Others (Observation)	...	...		3
				—
				59
				—

No deaths have occurred in the hospital this year.

The following cases remained under treatment on December 31st, 1910:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
Enteric	...	...	...	2
				—
				3
				—

There have been no return cases noticed during the year, nor has there been an instance of a patient contracting another disease whilst in the hospital.

Disinfection.—All infected bedding, mattresses, clothing, and articles of this nature are treated in the

“Thresh Steam Disinfector.” For disinfection of rooms Formalin, either in solution as spray, or generated from the Alformant lamp, is used.

Methods of Control of Tuberculosis.—Compulsory Notification of Tuberculosis under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, came into force on January 1st, 1909, and eight new cases under Form B have been notified for the year 1910, besides two notifications of change of address under Form D of the above Regulations have been received. Voluntary notification has been adopted during the year, and seven cases have been returned. This number is not at all proportionate to the real amount that exists.

The recommendations submitted last year are here set out with the action taken with respect to each.

1. Voluntary Notification of patients other than Poor Law. Approved.
2. Gratuitous Bacteriological examination of sputum. Approved.
3. Provision of Spit-bottles and handkerchiefs for poor patients. Deferred.
4. Provision for treatment at Dispensaries or Out-patient departments of Hospitals. Not considered necessary.
5. Provision of Sanatorium or arrangement with hospitals for advanced cases of the disease. Deferred.
6. Provision for sufficient supervision of cases by qualified nurse or health visitor. Deferred.

The Compulsory Notification under the Regulations has proved most useful in enabling those cases, who are frequently changing their residence, to be followed up; steps are taken to have the rooms disinfected before re-occupation, and where a death has occurred. Printed instructions of advice and precautions to be taken are distributed, the sanitary condition of their surroundings noted, and where defective, remedied. The same procedure is adopted in all other known cases, such as the Sickness and Death returns bring to notice.

Amount of Hospital Accommodation for Cases of Pulmonary Phthisis.—Occasionally early cases are admitted into the Victoria (General) Hospital, but admission is not generally encouraged. As a rule I am informed they do well. Advanced cases are not admitted.

Thirty-six deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and fourteen under the heading of "other Tubercular disease," the death rates respectively being 1.0 and .4, that is, 1.4 for the two combined.

Incidence of Disease.

Scarlet Fever.—Thirty-nine notifications of this disease were received:—

The distribution was as under:—

West Ward	...	...	13
North Ward	...	...	14
East Ward	...	...	12

Of twelve cases occurring in the first quarter of the year, the first three were imported, of the

remainder eight were children attending the elementary schools, and were probably due to infection derived from some mild and unrecognised case, and one was an adult.

During the second quarter nine cases were notified. Two of these were imported cases. Six others occurred among scholars, five of whom attended the elementary schools, and one the Kent County School for Girls. This latter case was the first of a small outbreak at that school, which developed in July, and was caused by a girl coming from a house from which her brother had recently been removed to the Sanatorium suffering from Scarlet Fever. This girl, who suffered from adenoids, had not herself developed symptoms of Scarlet Fever, she however gave a history of a sore throat some weeks previous to her brother's illness. She was excluded from school during a period of fourteen days after her brother's removal, but on returning to school other cases broke out, and it was in consequence of this recurrence that attention was attracted to her condition. She was excluded for a period to enable her to have the adenoids removed, and no further cases occurred, nor has there been any recurrence since her admission after removal of the adenoids.

Of the remaining cases in the third quarter, which amounted in all to seventeen, three were imported, six others were children attending the elementary schools, and four others in one family were discovered in a peeling condition, the parents

in this case stating they thought the children had "only had measles."

Only one case was notified during the last quarter.

Isolation in the Sanatorium was carried out in all cases which it was deemed necessary to remove the patient, and a search for missed cases was instituted among the school children. The mildness of the complaint makes it very difficult to keep infected children from attending school, as it is seldom medical advice has been thought requisite. Now that the School Nurse has commenced her duties I hope to see an improvement in this respect.

Diphtheria.—Twenty-six cases of diphtheria have been notified and distributed as follows:—

West Ward	...	...	4
North Ward	...	...	10
East Ward	...	...	12

The four cases in the West Ward occurred in a private school. This small outbreak was due to infection caused by a carrier suffering from a chronic nasal discharge. Another outbreak occurred among scholars attending St. Peter's School amounting to six cases. This outbreak was characterised by its mild type. Two cases only were notified by medical men, the other four being discovered on my visits and examination of the children at the school, and no less than four other children were discovered who were classed as carriers.

These two outbreaks occurred in the first half of the year. Besides these, eight other cases were notified, one of which was imported. During the second half only eight cases were reported, of which one eventually proved to be measles, and two notifications were subsequently withdrawn.

Enteric Fever.—Only five notifications have been received. The first three of these cases were imported. The fourth case was due to infection derived from a house at which the patient visited, and where it was subsequently discovered two people had recently been ill with what was supposed to be influenza. The first case at this house, a child, was found to have suffered from diarrhœa, the father, who was convalescing at the time of my visit, had not been sufficiently ill to keep his bed. A widal reaction of his blood gave a positive result, and a bacteriological examination of his fæces confirmed the opinion that these were really cases of typhoid fever. The necessary precautions were taken and the patients instructed how to keep themselves from becoming a danger to the public. I am glad to say no further cases arose from this source. No definite cause could be found for the last case that occurred.

Whooping Cough.—This disease was prevalent during the year, and was a continuation of an outbreak that occurred in the last quarter of the preceding year. There have been seven deaths returned from this complaint. The incidence of the disease was mainly among children attending the elementary schools, and in consequence 186 were excluded by the School Medical Officer on that account. This

disease, like measles, is regarded by the general public as a necessary complaint of childhood, and in consequence no precautions, in most instances, are taken to prevent the spread of infection. It is a common occurrence to see children playing together, and one or two of them blue in the face with a characteristic paroxysm of coughing. Until parents are impressed with the importance of guarding against the spread of infection by such children being allowed to mix with others, this disease will never be controlled.

The remedy appears to be the appointment of a female health visitor who would be able to follow up these cases, and by verbal advice and the distribution of pamphlets teach parents the necessity for taking the ordinary precautions that are necessary for the prevention of the spread of infection, and for the care of children suffering from the above diseases.

Measles.—An epidemic of this disease commenced in the beginning of September on the re-assembling of the schools after the holidays. One or two isolated cases had occurred previous to the holidays, but as they were promptly notified the action taken prevented any extension at this time. During August, however, cases had been imported into the town by visitors, and to this cause I attributed the spread of the disease. When the schools re-assembled notice was sent to each, warning the head teachers of the existence of measles in the borough; in consequence I was acquainted with the first cases that occurred in the schools. As was natural, it first made its appearance in the infants'

departments, and the action taken in closing these departments from the 9th day after the last attendance of a child sick with measles until the 15th day was attended with much success, as during the rest of the period it was rarely found necessary to repeat the closure of the same department while the schools were in session. Those who had sickened during the period of closure being absent at the re-opening were excluded, and no further mischief was done. It was only just before the Christmas holidays that the disease began to get out of hand owing to the children not of school age becoming infected, of whom no information was obtainable, and as during the holidays the ordinary source of information, viz., by the school authorities, teachers and attendance officers would cease, I recommended that steps be taken to isolate selected cases in the Sanatorium, which was then practically empty. The necessity for this was emphasised by the fact that the mortality from measles was seriously increasing, and to the home treatment of the cases being of a very unsatisfactory nature. The instances occurred of two or three children being nursed in the only living room in which the parents could afford to keep a fire, giving rise to serious overcrowding with its evil results. Deaths due to measles and broncho-pneumonia was the inevitable result. These, I believe, would have been avoided if these children could have been nursed under a more favourable condition such as could have been obtained by removal to the Sanatorium. I regret that the Council did not take advantage of the unique opportunity that existed in the Sanatorium being available for such

cases. Again I cannot help thinking that if we had been furnished with the information that would be afforded by the inclusion of this disease in the schedule under the Infectious Disease Notification Act, the epidemic would not have assumed the proportion it has. This opinion is strengthened by the fact of the sudden and sharp rise in the incidence after the holidays at Christmas, when all available information had ceased during the period covered by those holidays. By notification measles could be classed with the other notifiable diseases which would help to impress upon the general public the dangers of this disease, which is so fatal amongst young children. It would impress them also with the knowledge that some supervision would be the outcome of it, and the benefit that notification has gained with regard to the other diseases might in some measure be expected to apply also as regards measles. Again cases of scarlet fever are often missed and infection spread by the parent thinking the illness was "only measles," showing by this statement how insignificant they consider the latter complaint. By notifying measles this source of infection for scarlet fever would be avoided.

On the above grounds I should recommend that measles be added to the list of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Factory and Workshops Act.—In the accompanying Table, provided by the Secretary of State, the number of inspections, defects, and remedies and other matters dealing with the Act are recorded.

Folkestone Urban District.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of			Prosecutions. (4)
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)		
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	32	2		—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	354	5		—
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	167	—		—
TOTAL	553	7		—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	5	5	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	3	3	—	—
†Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... unsuitable or defective ... not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S.101)	1	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (SS. 97 to 100).	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
‡Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.	—	—	—	—
Total	10	9	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

†For districts not in London, state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—HOME WORK

NATURE OF WORK.* (1)	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Inspection of Outworkers' premises. (13)	Outwork in un- wholesome premises Section 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.‡		Notices served on Occupiers as to keep- ing or sending lists. (10)	Prosecutions.				
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils. (8)	Forwarded to other Councils. (9)		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (11)		Failing to send lists. (12)		
	Lists.† (2)	Outworkers†		Lists. (5)	Outworkers									
		Con- tractors. (3)	Workmen (4)		Con- tractors. (6)	Workmen. (7)								
Wearing apparel— (1) making, etc.	21	48	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	193	...	...	...
(2) cleaning and washing
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Artificial flowers
Nets, other than wire nets
Tents
Sacks
Furniture and upholstery	...	2	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
Fur pulling
Feather sorting
Umbrellas, etc.	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.
Paper bags and boxes
Basket making
Brush making
Racquet and tennis balls
Stuffed toys
File making
Electro-plate
Cables and chains
Anchors and grapnels
Cart gear
Locks, latches and keys
Pea picking
Total	...	24	59	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	246	...	...	...

*If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the names of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class only. Outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

†The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the provisions of the Act of sending two lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be even numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be approximately double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the outworker's name will often be repeated.

§In view of the wide discrepancies found to exist between the totals in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desirable that the figures may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be counted which have actually been received from or forwarded to other Councils during the year covered by the Report.

ists, Section 107.

es specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done. number of lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty rkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approx- nes are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same

When totals in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desired that care be counted which have actually been received from or forwarded to other Councils during

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.

Important classes of workshops, such as workshouses, may be enumerated here.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act. (S. 123)

Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act. (S. 133) ...

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Inspectors as Remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Reports (of action taken)

Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)

Other	...	...	...
Underground Policehouses (S. 10-1)	...	...	...

Certificates granted during the year

In use at the end of the year	...	...	...
...
...

31st January, 1911.

M. G. YUNGE BATEMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces, or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

Bakehouses.—There are forty bakehouses in the borough, of which three are underground bakehouses. As they comply in every respect with the requirements of the Council, they have been registered. It was found that one underground bakehouse that had not been registered was again being used. This matter was reported to the Sanitary Committee, and the owner was ordered to cease making use of it. Failure to whitewash walls and ceilings was found in three instances, requiring notices to be served to carry this out.

Vital Statistics.

Population.—Estimated to the middle of the year the population may be considered to be 36,630. This estimate is based upon the number of inhabited houses furnished by the Rate Collector's Office, and the average number of persons allotted to each house according to the last census.

The density of population is 15.7 per acre.

BIRTHS.—During the year the total number of births registered was as follows:—

Males	...	...	...	312
Females	...	...	...	280
				—
Total	...	...		592
				—

This includes 23 illegitimate children.

The birth rate for the estimated population is 16.1 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths registered under one year of age was 36, giving the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births registered of 60.6.

Table V. gives a detailed account of the deaths from the stated causes, in weeks and months, of infants in the different wards and for the district as a whole.

The death rate is a remarkably low one. The marked diminution in the Diarrhœal Diseases contributed to this satisfactory result. Since 1906, when the effects of the action taken to combat these diseases first began to take effect, the death rate from Diarrhœa has steadily decreased, and a fresh accession of good results was apparent after the adoption of the Notification of Births Act in September of 1908, which may be seen by reference to Tables I and V. Out of 19 deaths due to wasting diseases (vide Table V.), eight were due to premature birth, two to congenital defects, and nine to Debility or Atrophy.

Action under Notification of Births Act.

Number of births notified to the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending December 31st, 1910	588
---	-----

Number of Infants in respect of whom notice was sent to the Executive Committee of the Folkestone Public Health Association, which also includes cases in which Nurses of the Association have been called in in the first instance	378
--	-----

Of the 378 cases under supervision by the Visitors, some were subsequently referred to their medical man or sent to the hospital to obtain proper treatment. In two instances only was the advice of the Medical Officer of Health requisitioned.

The Executive Committee report that the visits are much appreciated by the persons concerned, and in no instance has admission or the request to tender advice been refused. In fact they are often met with the request to visit a neighbour's infant. It has been possible in some instances to weigh the infants at regular intervals, but until facilities can be afforded by the provision of proper accommodation and a weighing machine, this cannot be carried out systematically. It is very desirable that weighing at regular intervals should take place not only to enable progress or the reverse to be noted, but it also induces a healthy spirit of rivalry amongst the mothers.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered within the district was 360, giving a gross death rate of 9·8 per 1,000.

Deaths among non-residents occurring in Public Institutions in the District numbered 14. Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the District numbered 20. Therefore the net deaths at all ages belonging to the district were 366, and the corrected death rate is 9·9 per 1,000.

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 19 deaths.

The Zymotic death rate for the 10 years is as follows:—

1901	...	...	...	1·4
1902	...	...	...	1·6
1903	...	...	...	1·2
1904	...	...	...	1·8
1905	...	...	...	0·0

1906	...	...	...	1.2
1907	...	...	...	0.6
1908	...	...	...	0.8
1909	...	...	...	0.2
1910	...	...	...	0.5

The following table shows the deaths caused by these diseases during the past 10 years:—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Smallpox ...										
Measles ...	8	3	12	0	9	1	5	9	0	8
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	5	6	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	5	13	13	12	4	2	2	16	2	7
Fever { Typhus ...										
Simple, cont.										
Typhoid ...	3	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diarrhœa ...	22	22	9	47	15	40	12	6	8	3
Scarlet Fever ...	0	1	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
	43	51	39	63	32	44	24	31	10	19

Port Sanitary.—In consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in many districts of Eastern and Southern Europe this summer, particular attention has been paid to the arrival of the undesirable class of passenger arriving from those ports or districts stated to be Cholera infected in the weekly returns received from the Local Government Board. Notices of their arrival and of their proceeding to a fixed address have been forwarded to the Sanitary Authority for the district in which that address was

Folkestone Urban District.—Table 1.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.			Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 yr. of age.		At all ages.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Rate*	Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate*
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number	Rate*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1900	29,900	698	23.3	82	117.4	406	13.5	53	46	25	385	12.8		
1901	30,490	705	23.1	113	160.0	443	14.5	42	16	24	451	14.7		
1902	31,300	727	23.2	83	114.1	390	12.6	61	12	17	399	12.7		
1903	32,150	735	22.8	84	114.2	384	11.9	21	15	23	392	12.1		
1904	33,700	699	20.7	109	143.0	395	11.7	54	14	30	411	12.6		
1905	34,770	682	19.6	74	108.3	357	10.2	44	9	24	372	10.6		
1906	35,500	675	19.0	87	128.8	375	10.5	60	25	27	377	10.5		
1907	36,030	645	17.8	63	97.6	378	10.4	52	19	25	386	10.7		
1908	35,580	647	18.1	60	92.7	349	9.8	35	12	25	362	10.1		
1909	35,970	630	17.5	57	90.4	395	10.9	51	14	13	394	10.9		
Averages for years 1900-1909.	33,539	684	20.5	81	116.6	387	11.6	47	18	23	392	11.7		
1910	36,630	592	16.1	36	60.8	360	9.8	22	14	20	366	9.9		

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11. By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).2,321	Total population at all ages	30,379	} At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses.....	5,379	
		Average number of persons per house.....	5.6	

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Victoria Hospital. St. Andrews Convalescent Home. York House Nursing Home.	Elham Union Infirmary.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

Folkestone Urban District.—Table II.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	1. WHOLE DISTRICT.						2. WEST WARD.				3. NORTH WARD.				4. EAST WARD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.
1901...	30,490	705	451	113	11,300	122	135	14	10,460	336	179	62	8,730	247	137	37		
1902...	31,300	727	399	83	11,470	149	152	14	11,030	336	157	41	8,800	242	130	28		
1903...	32,150	715	392	84	11,560	116	111	14	12,140	375	157	42	8,450	244	124	28		
1904...	33,700	699	411	109	11,650	117	108	9	12,911	339	169	51	9,139	243	134	49		
1905...	34,770	682	372	74	11,734	108	101	7	13,780	356	146	38	9,256	218	125	29		
1906...	35,500	675	377	87	11,641	113	119	12	14,484	339	136	51	9,375	223	122	24		
1907...	36,030	645	386	63	11,809	106	120	10	14,655	313	124	27	9,566	196	142	26		
1908...	35,580	647	362	60	11,530	117	103	9	14,691	344	157	39	9,359	186	102	12		
1909...	35,970	630	394	57	11,636	92	123	8	14,885	316	160	27	9,449	222	111	22		
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909 ...																		
1910...	36,630	592	360	36	11,880	98	129	8	15,111	305	126	14	9,639	189	105	14		

- NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district : and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.
- (b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")
- (c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
- (d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV. : thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I. : the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						Total cases notified in each Locality.				**No. of cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Age†—Years.					1 WEST WARD.	2 NORTH WARD.	3 EAST WARD.	1 WEST WARD.	2 NORTH WARD.	3 EAST WARD.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65. wards.								
Small-pox ...														
Cholera ...														
Diphtheria(including Membranouscroup)	26		4	13	5	4	4	10	12	2	7	10	19	
Erysipelas ...	6				1	4	1	1	4					
Scarlet fever ...	39		7	25	6	1	13	14	12	11	12	9	32	
Typhus fever ...				1		4		1	2	1	1	2	4	
Enteric fever ...	5													
Relapsing fever ...								1						
Continued fever...														
Puerperal fever ...	1					1								
Plague ...														
Public Health[* Tuberculosis] Regn.	8				1	7		6	2					
Vol. Notn. Tub.	7				2	5		6	1					
Totals ...	92	11	39	15	26	1	20	39	33	14	20	21	55	

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent, and the accommodation, available for the district, afforded by it. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

*This space may be used for record of other diseases the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

†These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

**Column 4 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or is treated as one undivided area.

Isolation Hospital, The Sanatorium, in East Ward.

Total available beds 49—Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated 3.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.

See notes at back.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHOSE DEATHS WERE OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.								DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	2 All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 65.	65 and upwards.		West Ward.	North Ward.	East Ward.		
I									9	10	11		12
Small-pox ...	...	2	4	2						5	3		
Measles ...	...											
Scarlet fever ...	...	2	4	1					3	3	1		
Whooping-cough ...	...				1						1		1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	...												
Group { Typhus	...												
Fever { Enteric	...												
Other continued	...												
Epidemic influenza ...	3					1	2		2	1			
Cholera ...	...											
Plague ...	...											
Diarrhoea. (See notes at back.)	3	2	1						3	3	1		1
Enteritis. (See notes at back.)	4		2										
Gastritis. (See notes at back.)	1												
Puerperal fever (See notes at back.)	1												
Erysipelas ...	2												
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	36	2		2	7				9	21	2		3
Other tuberculous diseases	14	1	8	3		25			1	8	6		3
Cancer, malignant disease (See notes)	32	1			1	15	16		21	8	5		3
Bronchitis ...	23	1	2			3	17		10	4	3		4
Pneumonia ...	11	1		1		4			4	1	9		1
Pleurisy ...	...										6		
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	5	1	1			2	1		2	3			1
Alcoholism	14					12	2		5	5	4		
Cirrhosis of liver)	...												
Veneral diseases	1	1									1		
Premature birth	8	8							2	1	5		1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	...												
Heart diseases	54			1	2	29	22		20	17	17		3
Accidents ...	6				1	3	2		2	3	1		6
Suicides ...	2					2							
All other causes	124	15	2	1	5	38	63		45	39	40		12
All causes	360	36	24	11	18	138	133		129	126	105		36

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
 - (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
 - (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
 - (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
 - (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera, (other than Asiatic or epidemic) and Cholera Nostras.
- Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sæpæmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Perti- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
 - (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis Icterus neonatorum, Navel hemorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
 - (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
 - (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
 - (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. IV. and V. attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

FEBRUARY, 1911.

Medical Officer of Health.

Table V.—WHOLE DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. } Certified } Uncertified	11 1	4 1	1 1		16 2	4 1	1 3		2 2	2 2	2 2		2 2	2 2	2 2		34 2
Small-pox ...															1		2
Chicken-pox ...																	
Measles ...																	
Scarlet Fever ...																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																	
Whooping Cough ...																	
Diarrhea, all forms ...																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis			1		1					1	1						2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...																	2
Premature Birth ...																	
Congenital Defects ...	5	1			6	1	1										8
Injury at Birth ...	1	1			2												2
Want of Breast-milk ...																	
Starvation ...																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	5	1	1		7			1					1				9
Tuberculous Meningitis...																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																	
Tabes Mesenterica ...										1							1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...							1						1				2
Erysipelas ...																	
Syphilis ...																	
Rickets ...																	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
Convulsions ...															1		2
Bronchitis ...																	1
Laryngitis ...																	1
Pneumonia ...																	1
Suffocation, overlying		1			1												1
Other Causes ...																	2
	12	4	2		18	4	1	3	2	2	2		2	2	2		36

Births in the year } Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 36,630.
 } legitimate 569
 } Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 35.
 } illegitimate 23
 } Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 360. { illegitimate infants 1.

Table V.—WEST WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. {	Certified ...	2	2	1		5	1		1		1							8
	Uncertified ...																	
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ...																	
	Chicken-pox ...																	
	Measles ...																	
	Scarlet Fever ...																	
Common Diseases.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																	
	Whooping Cough ...																	
	Diarrhoea, all forms ...																	
	Enteritis Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	1
	Premature Birth ...																	
	Congenital Defects ...	1	1			2												2
	Injury at Birth																	
Wasting Diseases.	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation																	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1	1		3			1									4
	Tuberculous Diseases.																	
	Tuberculous Meningitis... Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
	Erysipelas ...																	
	Syphilis ...																	
	Rickets ...																	
Other Causes.	Meningitis(not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions ...																	
	Bronchitis ...																	
	Laryngitis ...																	
Other Causes ...	Pneumonia ...																	
	Suffocation, overlying																	
	Other Causes ...																	
		2	2	1		5	1	1	1	1		1						8

Population estimated to middle of 1910—11,880.

Births in the year { legitimate 96.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 8.

illegitimate 2.

illegitimate infants 0.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 129.

Table V.—EAST WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Year.														Total Deaths under One Year.		
		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
All Causes.	Certified ...	8	2			10	1		1						1			13
	Uncertified	1				1												1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																	
	Diarrhoea, all forms																	
	Enteritis. Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis																	
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
	Premature Birth	4				4			1									5
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	1	1			2												2
	Injury at Birth																	
	Want of Breast-milk																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Starvation																	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4				4												4
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
	Erysipelas																	
Other Causes	Syphilis								1									1
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis(not Tuberculous)																	
Other Causes	Convulsions																	
	Bronchitis																	
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia																	
	Suffocation, overlying Other Causes		1			1												1
		9	2			11	1	1							1			14

Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 9,639.

Deaths in the year of {
legitimate infants 13.
illegitimate infants 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 105.

Table V.—NORTH WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. { Certified ... { Uncertified	1		1		1	2	1	1	1	1	2		2	1	2		13 1
Small pox ...																	
Chicken-pox ...																	
Measles ...								1							1		2
Scarlet Fever ...																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...																	
Whooping Cough ...																	
Diarrhoea, all forms ...																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...											1						1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...																	2
Premature Birth ...																	
Congenital Defects ...																	
Injury at Birth ...																	
Want of Breast-milk ...																	
Starvation ...																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...														1			1
Tuberculous Diseases. { Tuberculous Meningitis... { Tuberculous Peritonitis: { Tabes Mesenterica ... { Other Tuberculous Diseases ...																	1 2
Erysipelas ...																	
Syphilis ...																	
Rickets ...																	
Meningitis(not Tuberculous) ...																	
Convulsions ...																	
Bronchitis ...																	1
Laryngitis ...																	1
Pneumonia ...																	
Suffocation, overlying ...																	
Other Causes ...	1																2
	1		1		2	2	1	1	1	1	2		2	1	2		14

Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 15,111.

legitimate 288.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 14.

illegitimate 17.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 126.

situated. The Sanitary Authorities of 29 such districts were advised during the period between September and December. As there is considerable risk of infection being deposited by means of the lavatories on the trains by which these persons travel, arrangements were made for the disinfection of such lavatories, and also of the permanent way on which the train is drawn up at its point of departure, with a strong disinfectant. This has been regularly carried on throughout the Autumn and early Winter months.

Appended is a Table of Meteorological observations taken at the Sanatorium Meteorological Station.

I enclose the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,
M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., (CAMB.),
Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary and Building Inspector's Office,
Folkestone

*To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the
Corporation of Folkestone.*

Gentlemen,—

I have the honour to submit to you my twenty-first Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

The work done in my department for the suppression and abatement of nuisances, and the remedying of sanitary defects, has been of a very varied character, and the prompt and effectual manner in which this work is carried out has resulted in maintaining the splendid health and sanitary excellence of the Borough.

The great extent of the work may be estimated by the number of Public Health and other Acts and Bye-laws which I have to administer, such as the Public Health Acts, 1875, 1890, 1907, the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, the Milkshops, Dairies, and Cowsheds Order as regards sanitation, and so as to ensure a pure food supply, the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Margarine Act, the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, the sections relating to food under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

As far as possible a systematic house-to-house inspection has been carried out in certain streets containing the smaller class of dwelling houses, such as Charlotte Street, Rossendale Road, Peter Street, Belle Vue Street, St. John's Street, Bradstone Road, and East Cliff, the result being that only minor classes of sanitary defects were found to exist, such as temporary overcrowding, due to the influx of holiday children and other visitors. Verbal

cautions were given where overcrowding was found to exist, but in certain cases where houses were found in a dirty condition, intimation notices were served, which resulted in the houses being cleansed.

In a large number of Boarding Houses and Lodging Houses I have heard complaints of insufficiency of lavatory accommodation, and this has been accentuated by some of these houses which have only one W.C., often flushed by a high pressure flushing cistern, which takes some minutes to fill, whereas, with a valve W.C., the convenience can be used much more rapidly. I am making an inspection of this class of house, with a view to additional lavatory accommodation being provided where it is found inadequate.

In carrying out the instructions of the Sanitary Committee to effect sanitary improvement or abatement of nuisances, so far as possible, by verbal or intimation notice, letter or interview, I am pleased to report that a considerable amount of prompt sanitary improvement has been effected, without going through the dilatory and tedious process of reporting to the Sanitary Committee, and serving Legal Notices, where urgent and prompt action is necessary. 89 Intimation Notices and 87 Legal Notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, which included a specification on each notice of the work necessary to abate the nuisance. These notices represented the dealing with 563 separate nuisances, and in addition to the primary inspections necessary to discover these nuisances, 748 secondary inspections were carried out in inspecting the sanitary work in progress and on the final completion of the work. Although the figures in the above paragraph show a decrease, the amount of sanitary work carried out

in the aggregate compared favourably with the amount of former years, as much of this was carried out on verbal suggestion.

As good drainage is of great importance in a health resort, a great amount of time has been taken up in testing drains and soilpipes, the number of house drains tested by smoke, water, or chemical tests, being 228, and in many cases a retest was necessary where defects had been discovered and remedied.

New Buildings.

The duty of supervising and laying of new house drains has taken up a considerable amount of time, as all these drains are inspected from the sewer connection to the syphon trap, and then inspected and tested by water test, from the manhole to the head of the drain. Separate inspections are also necessary in all cases to ensure that the pipes are embedded in or surrounded in cement concrete, and again in most cases the smoke test is applied, on the completion of the building, when a sanitary report is asked for. Other periodical inspections are made to all new buildings, to ensure the provision of proper foundations and damp courses, and other provisions for the exclusion of damp. Inspection of the fixing of W.C.'s, their connection with the soilpipes, ventilation, and the proper fixing and trapping of baths, sinks, and lavatories, take up a considerable time.

School Inspection and Disinfection.

As in former years, periodical inspections are made of the sanitary conveniences in the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough. In most cases I have found them in a clean and sanitary condition, but on one occasion I

found the trough latrines of Sandgate Schools badly furred up with urinary and other deposit, necessitating the scraping and cleansing of the latrines. I also found a water leak existing at the latrines of the infants' and girls' department of Sidney Street Schools, causing soakage and nuisance to the yard of the abutting house in Bridge Street. The sanitary conveniences of St. Peter's Schools, although kept in as cleanly a condition as their construction permits, they would be greatly improved by a total reconstruction of the older part of the sanitary conveniences.

Under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health we have carried out disinfection at the following schools, where certain of the scholars had been infected with infectious disease:—St. Mary's Infants', St. Peter's Infants', the Wesleyan Schools, and the County School for Girls. This necessitated the careful spraying of the walls, floors, ceiling and desks, over their whole surface with Liquid Formalin Solution, and the desks, seats and floors washed with a solution of Izal disinfectant. The lavatories and sanitary conveniences were also similarly disinfected.

Allotment Gardens.

The allotment gardens situated between Canterbury Road and Dover Road known as Canterbury Road and Dover Road Allotment Gardens have been frequently inspected, and, as in a number of these pig keeping is carried on, it was necessary to ensure cleanliness of the piggeries, and also that the flooring and drainage of the same were in a satisfactory condition. These piggeries are situated at a considerable distance from any dwelling house, and no complaint was received from any house-

holder respecting the same. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a marked absence of disease among the pigs housed in the piggeries in the Borough.

Stables, Mews, etc.

Having regard to the importance of the necessity for the frequent removal of dung, due to the various dungpits at stables being great breeding grounds for flies, which eventually disseminate disease, frequent and regular inspections have been made of these places during the past year, and I am pleased to report that the number of these places are decreasing, due to the conversion of many stables into Motor Garages. The removal of dung has been carried out fairly satisfactory during the past year, as out of 458 inspections, it was only found necessary to serve 3 notices for the removal of dung, which had not been moved within the time prescribed by the Bye-laws, and 4 notices were served for the removal of accumulations of stable dung which had been deposited near Grimston Gardens. As there are certain tenements used over a large number of the Mews frequent inspections were made to ensure them being in a proper sanitary condition.

Milkshops, Dairies, and Cowsheds.

There are 17 Registered Dairies, 49 registered purveyors of milk, and 5 cowsheds in the Borough, and a considerable number of these have been inspected almost weekly, to ensure cleanliness of the milk vessels, and other receptacles, and every care has been taken to prevent contamination by handling or undue exposure to road dust, by cautioning vendors of milk as to the necessity of keeping and maintaining proper covers to their cans and churns. It is still to be regretted that we have no legal power to inspect animals and premises from the district from which

most of our milk supply is drawn. This is all the more important having regard to the fact that at least three-fourths of the milk consumed in the Borough is produced outside the Borough. From my knowledge, the water supply and construction of many of the cowsheds in the outside districts is far from being satisfactory. In a small number of general shops, where milk is sold, and where all kinds of vegetables and similar goods are sold, I insisted on the storage milk being kept in a separate apartment, and the receptacles covered with muslin covers to prevent flies and dust affecting the milk.

As in former years, samples were taken from all the known sources of supply, 51 in number, and these have been submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination for Tubercle Bacilli. This is very necessary, and no doubt gives good results, being one branch in the Crusade for the Prevention of Consumption. I also make an inspection of all the cows in the various cowsheds to detect any symptoms of Tuberculosis, and also inspect the udders of cows slaughtered in the various slaughterhouses, and from my observations, there is no doubt that the prevalence of consumption among milk cows is gradually decreasing, due to greater care in breeding housing, and feeding of these animals.

Housing and Town Planning Act.

6 houses have been actually closed by closing order under this Act during the past year, being 52 and 54, The Bayle, and 3, 4, 5, and 6, Norris Place. 52 and 54, The Bayle, have been voluntarily demolished, and plans have been passed by the Buildings Committee for the erection of two cottages on the site, and a notice has been served on

the owners of 3, 4, 5, and 6, Norris Place, calling for the demolition of these houses.

Having been appointed Inspecting Officer under this Act, I have made inspections of, and reported on, 9 houses, as being in my opinion unfit for human habitation, having regard to the higher standard demanded under this Act. The houses are as follows: 3 and 4, Cutter Cottages, Dover Street, 3, Windmill Cottages, Charlotte Street, 1, Beach Street Alley, 6, Clout's Alley, Radnor Street, 13a, East Street, 35 Great Fenchurch Street, 3a, North Street Court, 26a, North Street. At this date the necessary proceedings are in progress for closing these houses, but the procedure prescribed by the Act being very slow, it will be some time yet before the houses can be actually closed.

Infectious Disease.

During the past year, 59 cases of Infectious Disease have been removed to the Sanatorium for treatment. The whole of these 59 were from within the Borough, and comprised 32 cases of Scarlet Fever, 22 cases of Diphtheria, 4 cases of Typhoid Fever, and 1 case for observation, which proved to be suffering from Quinsy.

After the removal of the cases, it was necessary to disinfect 49 rooms and the bedding contained therein after Scarlet Fever, 33 rooms and contents after Diphtheria, and 5 rooms after Typhoid Fever.

Disinfection was also carried out, 17 rooms where deaths had occurred from Phthisis, and 48 rooms were disinfected after various diseases, such as Chicken Pox, German Measles, and Cancer.

45 loads of bedding have been removed, together with other articles of clothing and furniture, representing 778

articles which were taken to the Sanatorium and disinfected in the Steam Disinfector. It was found necessary, under the advice of the Medical Attendant, to destroy 2 loads of bedding at the Refuse Destructor, which were incapable of proper disinfection.

Food Inspection.

Early in January of this year, Dr. Hancock, Medical Inspector of the Food Department of the Local Government Board, visited the town to enquire into the methods and extent of the Food Inspection of the Borough. I accompanied him in the inspection of slaughterhouses, milkshops, and dairies, and various retail shops from which food of various classes are sold. Not having heard any adverse report, I assume that he was satisfied with our methods, although he made certain suggestions as to the method of inspection which I have carried out.

Regular inspections have been made of the various butchers', fish, fruit, and pork butchers' shops, and also grocers' shops where tinned foods are sold, and also stalls, barrows from which fruit, fish, and other articles of food are sold. Inspections have also been made of fried fish shops, the premises of ice cream vendors, and the various restaurants and eating house kitchens, to ensure the good quality of the food being prepared, and the cleanliness of the various utensils used, and generally for the cleanly preparation of all food sold therein. A large quantity of pork consumed in the Borough is brought in from the outside districts, and I have had considerable difficulty in dealing with this, as I find in certain cases the sub-maxillary lymphatic glands appear to have been deliberately removed, and while we have power to reject such carcasses under the Unsound Food Regulations

relating to imported foods, we do not appear to have any power to prevent this practice, and I must again urge the necessity of the provision of a Public Abattoir, where all animals can be slaughtered under proper and cleanly conditions, and the prevention of any cruelty to the animals previous to slaughter. I have found the carcasses slaughtered in the various private slaughterhouses in a fairly healthy condition.

I have found it necessary to condemn as unfit for human food: 4 carcasses of pigs, weighing 448 pounds; 656 pounds of Beef; 3 cases of Lemon Soles, weighing 672 pounds; 8 boxes of Plaice, weighing 1,972 pounds; 6 pounds of Suet; 9 pounds of Kidneys.

The whole of this food was destroyed with the consent of the owners, except the carcasses of pigs, which were affected with Tuberculosis. These seizures were reported to the Sanitary Authority, when they ordered a caution to be sent to the owners.

Port Sanitary.

Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908, Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations, 1908.

Being appointed temporarily to inspect imported foods under these regulations, I commenced this work on January 5th, 1910. The usual time of arrival of the boats is 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. During the six winter months a large number of pig carcasses and other foods have been imported by the boat arriving about 11 p.m., and a smaller, though more variable, quantity of foods is imported by the 4 a.m. boat. These latter consist chiefly of kidneys, sweetbreads, lamb, veal, geese livers, and other delicacies, chiefly consigned to the large London Hotels and Res-

taurants. The more important work was at first carried out with great difficulty, on account of inadequate light being provided, and, at my suggestion, the S.E. and C.R. provided me with a bench and a powerful electric mushroom light on each boat. This greatly facilitated the work, which was carried out subsequently with greater dispatch.

During the year, 23,107 carcasses of pigs have been imported through this port, all of which have been carefully inspected by three incisions in the sub-maxillary lymphatic glands on each side of the throat, and in further suspicious cases the other lymphatic glands were incised. I found it necessary to condemn 283 pig carcasses, all of which were affected with Tuberculosis. The percentage of pigs condemned varied very much, according to the locality in France from which the pigs came, those coming from Objat, S.E. of Paris, giving a much higher percentage of those affected with Tuberculosis. The percentage in the first half of the year of pigs condemned in relation to those imported was 1.42 per cent., while in the second half it was 0.53 per cent. This is accounted for by the fact that certain French importers sent two French Veterinary Inspectors to interview me in February, and to see our methods of inspection, with a view to the pigs being inspected as far as practicable at Boulogne, and although on one occasion I found the glands unnecessarily mutilated, after a caution, I found the examination was fairly carried out, by the glands being merely laid open, and hence, even suspicious cases were kept on the other side. A number of pigs' plucks were also imported. They were carefully examined for cysts and parasitic disease, and I found it

necessary to condemn 5 Livers, 1 whole Pluck affected with cysts, and one Heart affected with the parasitic disease known as *Cysticercus Cellulosae*. 1 cask of Chitterlings, weighing about 4 cwt., was also condemned, being found in a state of decomposition.

103 certificates have been given to the Local Agent giving him notice of detention of unsound food, and the same number of certificates were signed by him, giving his consent to the removal of such unsound food. 159 certificates were given to him, giving him notice that such food had been condemned and destroyed. 12 certificates were received from the Customs Officers, giving me notice that they placed under detention certain pigs' plucks, etc., pending my examination.

I set out in table form the quantities and weights of the various foods inspected during the year under these regulations. (See table 6.)

Port Sanitary Authority.

During the past year I have made 145 inspections of coast-wise vessels and 41 vessels from foreign ports, the former being chiefly colliers from the northern ports, and the latter chiefly timber laden from the Baltic Ports, the remainder being laden with ice, granite, or potatoes. The inspections were necessary to ensure cleanliness, lighting, and ventilation of the forecastles, for proper provision for the storage of food, and the cleanliness of the water tanks. It was not found necessary to serve any legal notices in regard to shipping, as small defects were remedied on verbal request. It is interesting to note that no infectious disease was introduced into the Borough during the past year due to shipping.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Common Lodging Houses, four in number, have been periodically inspected to ensure general cleanliness, and to see that the Bye-laws relating to these houses were complied with, and also that separate sanitary accommodation is provided and maintained for each sex, as required by Section 74 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. I have also inspected certain houses which are let in lodgings, which do not come under the head of a Common Lodging House, and to which no Bye-laws apply which are enforced in this Borough.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

I have purchased 94 samples of various foods during the year, and 1 Informal Sample of Milk-blended Butter, and have submitted the same to the Borough Analyst for analysis. Of these 7 were adulterated. The Informal Sample of Milk-blended Butter was sold in compliance with section 9 of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907. Of the total samples taken, 7 were adulterated. Of the milk samples 1 was adulterated with 6 per cent of added water, and two were deficient in fat. 1 sample of butter and 1 margarine contained an excess of water, the vendors were cautioned by order of the Sanitary Committee, and I reported the facts to the Board of Agriculture, and to the Authorities in whose districts these samples were manufactured. A sample of Gorgonzola Cheese was enclosed in a rind composed of 83 per cent. of Barium Sulphate, 17 per cent. of Foreign Fat, and a small amount of Iron Oxide. No proceedings were taken against the vendor, the Committee accepting their explanation on payment of the cost of analysis. With regard to the sample of whisky reported adulterated, a notice was exhibited on the vendor's pre

mises that all spirits sold were diluted. 2 samples of Rice were found genuine, and free from Talc facing, showing that our action of last year has had good effect, as then we took 5 samples of Rice, all of which were "faced." Letters were sent to all the grocers of the town which appears to have had the effect of preventing this class of Rice being sold in the town.

Bakehouses.

Periodical inspections have been made of the 40 bakehouses in the borough, most of which are kept in a satisfactory condition, and only in three cases was it found necessary to serve notices for the limewashing of the walls and ceilings, which resulted in the work being carried out. The underground bakehouses which are certificated for their purpose have been kept in a cleanly condition. I found one underground bakehouse being used surreptitiously, as we had refused to grant a certificate. On the matter being reported to the Committee, the owner was ordered to discontinue using the same. The Restaurant and Eating House kitchens were periodically inspected, the food was found of good quality, and in only one case was it necessary to caution the owner as to cleanliness. In one case I found the sanitary conveniences of a Restaurant in a dirty and insanitary condition. This was remedied on notice being served.

Sanitary Reports.

During the year I have tested the drains of 112 houses by smoke or water test, where application had been made to me for a sanitary report, and where the construction of the sanitary conveniences complied with the reasonable modern standard. This system is greatly appreciated by visitors, as they are able to take houses with more confidence

when a satisfactory report is issued. It was necessary to make a retest in 25 houses where certain repairs were carried out.

The Factory and Workshops Acts.

There are 33 Factories, 264 Workshops, 64 Outworkers premises, and 108 Domestic Workshops in the Borough, details of which will be found on Table IV. These have been periodically inspected to ensure cleanliness, and compliance with the sanitary clauses of the Factory and Workshop Acts and the Public Health Acts. In one case I found that the provisions of the Sanitary Accommodation Order of the 4th February, 1903, was not being complied with, as a W.C. opened directly into a working apartment. Two complaints were received from the Home Office of inadequate ventilation in a tailor's and a dressmaker's workroom, by which the air was vitiated beyond the standard limit by Carbonic Acid Gas, but on inspection I found that the ventilation provided was adequate, but the means of ventilation had been stopped up by the workers. On cautioning the workers I find that adequate ventilation has been maintained since. A further complaint was received with regard to fire escape accommodation at a dressmaker's workroom in Broadmead Road. On inspecting the premises I found only 5 persons employed, and as the Act required extra fire escape accommodation to be provided only in workshops employing over 40 persons, I was not able to effect any alteration, but I recommend that Bye-laws be framed so that we can enforce fire escape accommodation in workshops where less than 40 persons are employed.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 6 Registered Slaughterhouses in the Borough, and 1 Licensed Slaughterhouse. These have been

regularly inspected to ensure compliance with the slaughterhouse bye-laws. The slaughterhouses have been kept in a fair condition, having regard to their difficult position. Owing to the great importance of the necessity for food inspection, which is practically impossible with the 7 slaughterhouses situated in different parts of the Borough, I would again urge the necessity of approaching various butchers with a view to their agreeing, by arrangement, to close their existing slaughterhouses, and to kill in a Public Abattoir provided by the Corporation. You have already an excellent site at the west side of the Refuse Destructor, to which only sentimental objection could be taken, and with necessary railway siding already there. You also have large quantities of clinker, which could be cheaply made into concrete for the erection of the building, and all necessary steam for heating. Built in a simple and effectual manner, providing lairage, slaughterhouse, and cooling rooms, the building could be erected at an exceedingly small cost, and the advantage gained through it being no longer necessary to drive cattle through the streets, the animals would all be slaughtered under proper inspection, and the prevention of cruelty, all refuse to be disposed of almost on the same site, and the further advantage of wiping out 7 slaughterhouses in various parts of the Borough which cannot be conducted without the creation of some nuisance, and further the existing buildings and land could be devoted to a better and probably more lucrative purpose.

Public Baths.

During the past year 34,871 persons have used the Public Baths. This is an increase on the past year's number of 4,481. This increase is partially accounted for by the fact that we are comparing with a period of 10 days in

November, 1909, during which the baths were closed on account of flood.

The total receipts for the year were £379 10s. 2d., which is an increase on last year's takings of £35 11s. 4d.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PEARSON,

Assoc. R. San. Inst.,

Sanitary and Buildings Inspector.

Table I.*Nuisances dealt with during the year and abated.*

- 11 House drains and branches totally relaid.
- 7 House drains repaired.
- 5 Manholes constructed.
- 14 Blocked drains cleared.
- 5 Soilpipes repaired.
- 3 Soilpipes cleared.
- 9 W.C. basins cleansed.
- 2 Valve W.C.'s provided.
- 4 W.C. basins repaired.
- 1 W.C. removed.
- 11 Other nuisances connected with W.C.'s abated.
- 10 Glazed earthenware sinks provided.
- 1 Gable wall repaired to prevent damp.
- 5 roofs repaired to prevent damp.
- 15 Yard and scullery paving repaired.
- 7 Flushing cisterns repaired.
- 6 New flushing cisterns fixed.
- 5 Dirty houses cleansed.
- 14 Galvanized iron covered dustbins provided.
- 2 Dustbins provided with lids.
- 3 Stable accumulations removed.
- 4 Garden accumulations removed.
- 1 Yard accumulation removed.
- 3 Cases of overcrowding abated.
- 3 Bakehouses cleansed.
- 12 New gutters fixed.
- 2 Gutters repaired.
- 1 Anti-syphonage pipe fixed.
- 23 Miscellaneous nuisances abated.

Number of Inspections made during the year.

Primary inspection made to discover nuisances	533
Secondary inspections made while work is in progress	748
Factories, workshops, and Workplaces	553
Outworkers' premises	246
Bakehouses	848
Milkshops, Dairies, and Cowsheds	732
Slaughterhouses	386
Notices Served.	Result.

Statutory Notices	89
Intimation Notices	87
Letters Written	128

84 complied with 5 outstanding.
23 complied with before or
after Legal Notice.

Table III.
BOROUGH SANATORIUM.
FOLKESTONE.

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	14	18	4	28	32
Diphtheria	6	16	5	17	22
Typhoid Fever	4	—	4	—	4
Quinsy	1	—	1	—	1
Observation	—	—	—	—	—

Total for all—59.

There have been no deaths in the Sanatorium during the year.

Table II.

Food and Drugs purchased during the year.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Feb. 4th	4 New Milks	All Genuine	Preservatives were not detected in any of these samples.
" "	4 Lards	All Genuine	Sold in compliance with Regulations
" "	2 Butters	All Genuine	
" "	Informal Sample	Milk-blende	
" 5th	4 New Milks	All Genuine	
Mar. 26th	10 New Milks	9 Genuine	1 Sample deficient in fat to extent of 6 per cent.
June 10th	2 Butters	Genuine	Preservatives were not detected in any of these samples.
" "	2 Lards	Genuine	No preservatives were detected in any of these samples which all pass as genuine.
" "	2 Margarines	Genuine	
" "	1 Whiskey	Genuine	
" "	Condensed Milk	Genuine	
" "	1 Mustard	Genuine	
" "	1 Ice Cream	Genuine	
" "	1 Sausage Meat	Genuine	
" "	1 Lobster	Genuine	
" 11th	4 New Milks	All Genuine	
July 29th	5 New Milks	4 Genuine	
" "	2 Butters	Genuine	1 Milk contained 8 per cent. of extraneous water. Convicted and fined 40/- and 34/- costs. Other samples pass as genuine New Milks.
" "	2 Lards	Genuine	
" "	1 Coffee	Genuine	
" "	2 Flours	Genuine	
" "	2 Rices	Genuine	
" 30th	5 New Milks	Genuine	
Sept. 30th	1 Gorgonzola		No preservatives were detected in any of these samples.
" "	2 Butters	Genuine	Excessive rind of improper composition, containing 83 per cent. Barium Sulphate, minute amount Iron Oxide, 17 per cent. Fatty Matter. Vendor's explanation accepted by Sanitary Committee and no proceedings taken.
" "	1 Milk Blended	Genuine	
" "	Butter	Genuine	
" "	1 Cheese	Genuine	
" "	1 Whisky		Contained 6 per cent. of extraneous water. No proceedings taken.
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
Oct. 1st	8 New Milks	7 Genuine	1 Sample deficient in fat to the extent of 30 per cent. Cautioned by Sanitary Committee. All other samples pass as genuine.
Dec. 2nd	4 New Milks	All Genuine	No preservatives were detected in any of these samples.
" 3rd	4 New Milks	All Genuine	
" 2nd	2 Butters	1 Genuine	1 Butter contained 10.9 per cent. excess of water. Cautioned by Sanitary Committee.
" "	2 Lards	All Genuine	Contained 1.18 per cent. excess of water. Cautioned by Sanitary Committee.
" "	1 Flour	Genuine	
" "	Condensed Milk	Genuine	
" "	1 Dutch Cheese	Genuine	
" "	1 White Pepper	Genuine	
" 3rd	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	1 Mustard	Genuine	
" "	1 Butter	Genuine	
" "	1 Margarine		
" "			

Table IV.**FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.**

Trade or Business.	Factories.	Workshops.	Outworkers	Domestic Workshops.	Totals.
Bakers	4	40	...	...	44
Tailors ... ..	...	25	24	8	57
Bootmakers ... ..	...	20	17	21	58
Upholsterers ... ..	...	13	9	3	23
Millinery ... ..	...	24	1	...	25
Dressmaking ... ..	...	69	7	37	113
Coachbuilding ... ..	...	5	...	...	5
Smithing	2	7	...	...	9
Saddlers ... ..	...	6	...	...	6
Cycle Makers ... ..	...	9	...	...	9
Builders	9	17	...	...	26
Painters ... ..	...	7	...	...	7
Ironmongers and Cutlers	1	5	2	...	8
Watchmakers ... ..	...	6	...	10	16
Laundries	2	...	...	29	31
Mineral Water	7	...	...	1	8
Printing and Bookbinding	8	1	...	...	9
Other ... ..	...	13	4	4	21
Totals	33	267	64	108	472

OUTWORKERS.

Trade or Business.	Number of Outworkers.	Number of persons employing Outworkers.
Tailors	24	9
Upholsterers	9	2
Milliners	1	1
Dressmakers	7	4
Bootmakers	17	6
Others	6	5
Totals	64	27

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS (Continued).
INSPECTION.

	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Laundry Factories)	32	2	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	354	5	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	167	...	...
Totals	553	7	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	...
Want of drainage to floors	...	...	...
Other nuisances	3	3	..
Totals	8	8	...

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

Nature of Work	Number of Inspections.	Unwholesome Premises.		
		Instances.	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel (making, &c.)	193	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery	41	...	...	...
Umbrellas	12	...	...	...
Total	246	...	...	...

REPORTS TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

No reports have been made to the Inspector during the
year.

Table V.—Public Baths.

Each weekly column of figures is divided into two sub-columns. The first column gives the number of males using the baths, and the second column gives the number of females. The number of bathers is 4,481 more than last year.

Month.	1st week.		2nd week.		3rd week.		4th week.		5th week.		Totals.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January at 6d.	54	7	53	5	44	1	37	4	...	...	188	17
" 2d.	192	122	205	123	200	131	121	67	...	...	718	433
" 1d.	9	6	8	4	10	13	4	4	...	...	31	27
" 6d.	46	5	46	3	53	3	56	10	...	...	201	21
" 2d.	209	139	195	116	226	132	214	139	...	...	844	526
" 1d.	6	10	6	6	5	12	6	13	...	...	23	41
" 6d.	50	6	68	9	68	8	58	8	...	...	299	38
" 2d.	222	156	270	150	246	173	232	149	55	7	1179	727
" 1d.	7	16	9	11	7	28	25	41	209	99	48	96
" 6d.	81	7	78	6	77	7	55	3	...	...	291	23
" 2d.	277	205	280	181	302	204	222	153	...	...	1081	743
" 1d.	21	51	19	22	18	30	20	16	...	...	78	119
" 6d.	80	8	68	9	70	2	94	10	...	...	312	29
" 2d.	274	158	292	162	315	176	339	196	...	...	1220	692
" 1d.	12	17	20	16	17	29	13	34	...	...	62	96
" 6d.	101	16	100	17	90	14	101	16	...	...	392	62
" 2d.	373	242	391	253	357	233	403	269	...	...	1524	997
" 1d.	14	34	28	51	13	33	19	32	...	...	74	150
" 6d.	101	20	89	22	101	27	112	37	143	56	546	162
" 2d.	339	233	370	214	395	273	358	263	445	348	1907	1331
" 1d.	20	36	16	38	26	38	21	31	30	67	113	210
" 6d.	134	53	158	65	185	79	155	75	...	...	632	272
" 2d.	431	349	440	466	462	487	458	454	...	...	2194	1756
" 1d.	22	38	39	68	28	66	46	95	...	...	135	267
" 6d.	162	73	158	60	131	44	112	28	93	33	656	238
" 2d.	470	397	402	333	432	324	418	314	366	301	2088	1669
" 1d.	32	82	46	51	18	53	34	35	25	40	155	221
" 6d.	60	11	81	9	71	6	72	10	...	...	284	36
" 2d.	300	184	328	183	248	158	271	192	...	...	1147	717
" 1d.	1	...	17	14	5	4	17	21	...	...	40	39
" 6d.	77	6	48	8	50	5	42	4	...	...	217	23
" 2d.	262	138	189	117	154	110	167	115	...	...	772	480
" 1d.	9	11	9	10	1	3	11	12	...	...	30	36
" 6d.	56	4	56	2	61	4	91	5	52	4	1316	619
" 2d.	196	107	107	128	236	132	272	190	209	88	1110	645
" 1d.	5	5	6	6	11	11	10	19	9	7	41	48
Totals of 6d. Baths											4334	957
Totals of 2d. Baths											15784	10716
Totals of 1d. Baths											830	2250
Grand Total											34,871	

Table VI.

*Number of articles disinfected at the Steam Disinfector
at the Sanatorium.*

Description.						Number of Articles.
Pieces of Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	90
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	125
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	142
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	80
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	34
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	26
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	...	12
Towels	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eiderdown Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	12
Straw Palliassess	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slippers	...	...	...	...	...	1 (pair)
Pieces of Carpet	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stockings	...	...	...	...	...	16 (pairs)
Dressing and Sleeping Gowns	...	...	...	...	...	31
Dresses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	20
Feather Beds	...	...	...	...	...	13
Curtains	...	...	...	...	...	16
Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pillow Slips	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	19
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	14
Screen Cover	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hassocks	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sitting Room Suite	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mats	...	...	...	...	...	7
Oddments	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total						778

Table VII.

Food inspected under the Public Health (Unsound Food,
Regulations, 1908, and Public Health (Foreign Meat)
Regulations, 1908.

Food Inspection.				Weight.			
				Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
23,107 Dead Pigs	...	...	...	1155	—	—	—
Fruit	...	...	...	633	3	—	—
Vegetables	...	...	...	556	5	—	—
Poultry	...	...	...	143	3	—	—
Fish	...	...	...	90	9	1	—
Various Meats	...	...	...	41	10	—	—
Suet	...	...	...	9	18	—	—
Margarine	...	...	...	8	13	—	—
Cheese	..		...	6	16	—	—
Butter	...	...	...	5	13	—	—
Sausage Meat Skins			...	2	—	—	—
Lamb	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Veal	...	...	...	2	6	—	—
Lard	...	...	...	1	10	—	—
Scallops	...	...	...	1	13	—	—
Tripe	...	...	...	1	3	—	—
Kidneys	...	...	...	—	15	—	—
Bacon	...	...	...	—	10	—	—
Pigeons	...	...	...	—	10	—	—
Pressed Beef	...	...	...	—	10	—	—
27 Baskets Pigs' Plucks	...		...	—	7	—	—
Chitterlings	...	...	...	—	4	—	—
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
Yeast	...	...	...	—	2	3	—
Eggs	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
Chickens	...	...	...	—	2	—	—

Oysters	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Pies	...	...	...	—	—	—	26
Truffles	...	...	...	—	—	—	8½

The following food has been condemned and destroyed at the Refuse Destructor under the above regulations.

				Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
283 Dead Pigs	...	...	...	14	3	—	—
Chitterlings	...	...	...	—	4	—	—
1 Pig's Pluck	...	...	...	—	—	—	4½
5 Pigs' Livers	...	...	...	—	—	—	15
1 Heart	...	...	...	—	—	—	½

Table VIII.

Food condemned and destroyed from within the Borough.

Description.						Weight in Pounds.
4 Carcases of Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	448 lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	656 lbs.
3 Boxes of Lemon Soles	...	...	...	...	...	672 lbs.
8 Boxes of Plaice	...	...	...	...	...	1972 lbs.
Suet	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	9 lbs.

